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INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS, NEUTRAL IN NONE

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2 CONVENTIONS

Chicago Must Have Both the Democratic National Convention and the Republican National Convention Next Year.

Chicago Has the Summer Convention Climate, She Has the Hotels and Everthing Else that's Needed.

In the Meantime a Committee Is At Work Raising Funds to Bring Both of the Big Assemblages Here.

Prominent Men Appointed on the Finance Committee Indicates that Rival Cities Will Have a Fight on Their Hands.

Chicago must have two national conventions next year.

It is the only big city with a summer convention climate.

Don't forget that.

And it has the accommodations for a convention that no other city can boast of.

Don't forget that, either.

In the meantime Chicago people are going to work hard to bring both National Conventions here. A guarantee fund has to be raised first, and Fred W. Upham, who is chairman of the committee on finances, started out to get subscriptions. There is a committee of twenty-one in charge of the work of raising the necessary money. There are seven republicans, seven democrats and seven members of the Chicago Association of Commerce on the committee to make it a wholly non-partisan project. It is agreed that only one-half of the money subscribed will be collected in the event that Chicago gets only one of the big conventions.

"We want both of them, and it will be the best business proposition Chicago has undertaken in years," said Mr. Upham. "We might entertain one convention for \$100,000, whereas the cost of taking care of both conventions probably would not exceed \$160,000. With two conventions there could be a saving of \$40,000 in arranging the convention hall, etc. The finance committee that has been appointed will in no way conflict with the strong committees that have been appointed—one by the Hamilton club and the other by Charles Boeschstein, democratic national committeeman—to bring the conventions to Chicago after the money is raised."

The members of the nonpartisan finance committee which has been appointed by Charles L. Dering, president of the Association of Commerce, are: Fred W. Upham, Charles H. Hermann, Charles L. Dering, John W. Eckhart, D. R. Forgan, Angus S. Hibbard, Samuel Insull, J. L. Keener, James A. Patten, John Barton Payne, Francis S. Peabody, Fred L. Rosbach, John C. Roth, Frank L. Shepard, James Simpson, John P. Smulski, Henry Stuckert, Roger C. Sullivan, William Hale Thompson, Thomas J. Webb, Roy O. West.

Upham is chairman and Charles H. Hermann, vice-chairman.

The managing committee of the Democratic party of Cook county went on record in favor of a second term for the president at a meeting Tuesday evening at the Briggs House. Resolutions were adopted praising the president for carrying out the pledges of the Democratic party and guiding the nation wisely in the difficulties of war times. They were phrased as follows: "Whereas, President Woodrow Wilson has faithfully and successfully carried out the policies of the Democratic party as laid down in the platform adopted by the last national convention at Baltimore, and

"Whereas, President Woodrow Wilson, as a peerless leader and statesman and as a true patriot, has in these trying times with impartiality upheld the dignity and standing of this country among the nations of the world, protecting with firmness the rights of this country and its citizens and em-

phasizing at all times the demands of humanity; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the executive committee of the Democratic party of Cook county recommends, with enthusiasm, in the interest of our country and nation the renomination of President Woodrow Wilson for the office of president of the United States by the next national convention."

President Wilson's friends, it is said, do not take kindly to the proposition to hold the Democratic National Convention in this city on account of local political conditions and for other reasons. The latter are set forth in a Washington dispatch to the Journal, which is generally regarded as the administration organ in Chicago. The dispatch which is from a correspondent who is known to be in close touch with the national officials says:

"Friends of the administration here and in eastern states strong for Wilson are suspicious of the early move on the part of certain democrats to locate the next national convention."

Many of the President's friends think they scent a scheme to place the convention at some city where influence could be exerted to create disruption in the convention and to stir up enough anti-Wilson sentiment among those who have been disappointed in matters of patronage to create dissension and perhaps bolt the convention.

These friends of the President admit that "soreheads" who might engineer such a scheme realize that they could not beat the President for renomination, but they hope to duplicate the Roosevelt-Taft fight of the convention of 1912 at Chicago and leave enough internal war in the party to be created through opposition in the convention to defeat the President by bringing out only a small vote, such as was the fate of ex-President Taft in his second race.

Friends of the President do not understand why his known enemies are so active in trying to secure a place for the convention, and why they display so much enthusiasm. The matter is being watched.

There is a sentiment here not to allow the democratic convention to be held where the republicans hold theirs. It is pointed out that as the democrats are in power, by an unwritten law they must hold their convention first; that if the convention is followed in the same place by the republican convention, the republicans would not spend their time denouncing the proceedings of the democratic convention, with no opportunity of the leaders of the democracy to reply, and that this would result in poisoning that community against the democracy, and would also result in moving from the community all the good effects of the previous democratic convention.

As the convention must be held in a big city and in a doubtful state, the effect of undoing the influence of the democratic convention might have an important bearing on the result of the election.

"The 'steam-roller' convention in Chicago in 1912, and the Roosevelt convention by the progressives following it, no prejudiced Chicago against the republicans that the city went for Roosevelt at the national election," said a leading democrat today. "Had the election of Wilson

turned on Illinois it would have been lost to Wilson, except for the work done by candidates on the state ticket."

It is argued that to hold the democratic convention in some place other than where the republican convention is held assures sentiment for the democracy in that particular place sufficient to offset the influence that the republican convention may have in the place where it will be held.

Pennsylvania is regarded as doubtful, and both parties view Pennsylv-

complement the locality which first offered Wilson for the presidency, and would, through the influence of the convention, convert Philadelphia into a democratic city, and perhaps the state as well.

There will be a strong move, backed by many friends of the administration, to hold the convention in Philadelphia, and put the issues of the campaign upon the old principles which created the constitution and declaration of independence, and brought them forth from Philadelphia.

"It is considered timely to hold the convention in Philadelphia, in view of the general situation, and because of what it previously stood for in its better days, which will be the issues of the next democratic convention."

Macley Hojas, the popular state attorney, is proving himself to be a man without a price. He is making a great record as a fearless and honest public official.

Oscar F. Mayer will be the next postmaster of Chicago—is the latest prediction.

Colonel John F. Hopkins, the popular former mayor of Chicago, will visit the San Francisco fair in August with Roger C. Sullivan and a party of friends.

Preparations for the 1916 conflict between the Sullivan and the Deane-Harrison forces were started by the Sullivan faction. Headquarters were reopened in the Hotel Sherman and County Treasurer Henry Stuckert was made chairman of the Cook county organization, with Francis D. Conery as secretary.

A patronage committee, composed of John F. O'Malley, Francis D. Conery and W. E. Quinlan, was appointed.

National Committeeman Charles Boeschstein, who will have charge of the down-state work for the Sullivan forces, was at the Hotel Sherman headquarters conferring on the programme outside of Cook county.

Five suits against the Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company, charging violation of sections of the municipal code, which require gas pressure of more than twenty-two candle power,

RAILROADS HURT

Entrusting the Cause to Tottering Politicians Noted for the Unpopularity of Their Methods, Makes Them Enemies.

Fellows Who Have Tried to Boycott Newspapers and the Leading Men of Illinois Act for Them.

The Result Is that the Roads, Although Entitled to Justice, Stand in Their Own Light on This Account.

Railways Have Adopted a Campaign Which Leaves Them a New Crop of Powerful Enemies Opposed to Bi-Partisan Knockers.

Railroad officials do not seem to grasp the idea that the general public is friendly to them and inclined to be just in the matter of passenger rates. They forget that they hurt their cause when they ally themselves with a small faction in politics and antagonize all the other factions when they put their cause in the hands of men noted for the political enemies they make. This has been the case in Illinois and is the case today. Men who have been boycotting newspapers and political leaders until they are

it was charged before the interstate commerce commission at the western railway hearing in the Hotel La Salle that it is because state politicians considered it "good politics" in 1907 to pass railway baiting legislation that they today are forced to observe 2-cent fare laws.

Eben E. MacLeod, chairman of the Western Passenger Association, asserted that the nine states covered by the railways asking for higher interstate passenger fares are among the wealthiest states in the Union, yet these nine states enforce the cheapest passenger fares in the country. As a result, he said, the present revenue does not afford a reasonable return on the railway property devoted to passenger service.

"There are but eleven states in the United States," Mr. MacLeod said, "that have as low a maximum passenger rate as 2 cents per mile, and nine of these eleven are the states covered by the advances now being considered."

"Although these nine states have the lowest passenger fares in the country, they are, comparatively, the most prosperous subdivision of agricultural territory in the United States, according to government reports."

"They have 31.8 per cent of the farm land area of the Union, but have 48 per cent of the total land value of the United States."

"There was always the argument, put forward by advocates of reduced fares, that they would stimulate travel. The result has proved conclusively that the increase in travel has been only the natural growth increase and that it has been less than the increase in passenger expenses."

The railroads have many able and popular men among their officials. The Daily News printed the following, Wednesday, about William J. Cannon, assistant general passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. Forty-six western roads have recognized Mr. Cannon as the foremost railroad rate expert in the United States by choosing him to represent them before the Interstate Commerce Commission in their campaign for authority to advance interstate passenger fares.

Mr. Cannon is a native of Milwaukee, had the equivalent of a high school education and has spent the rest of his life in the service of the one railway. At the age of 16 he became a messenger boy and clerk in the general passenger department. In two years he was made a regular clerk in the general passenger department. He served ten years in such and in three years became chief of that department. He served ten years in such a capacity, acquiring the mass of detailed information, constantly added to later on, which has made him the railroad's official representative before the Interstate Commerce Commission. For ten years he has been assistant general passenger agent of the Milwaukee railway.

"Mr. Cannon's chief virtue is that when he gets his teeth into a job he hangs on until it is finished," said a co-worker. "This trait plus his extraordinary genius has made him the foremost authority in his line. He will toll all night to get through with a job. He has an infinite capacity for taking pains. Time is no object with him. In this rate matter he has con-

sidered every probable and every possible angle of it."

Mr. Cannon doesn't play golf and is no fisherman. His chief diversion is to get among the "boys"—not the political "boys," but the men with whom he used to work.

"He believes a man should be master of his work, not a slave to it," continued his friend, "and the personal element is strong with him. For the last twelve years he has not failed once, except when out of all possible reach, to spend Saturday afternoon and Sunday with his mother and sister at Milwaukee."

The following appointments were made at the city hall during the week:

In the Civil Service Bureau: John B. Borling, junior examiner of efficiency, \$1,500.

William B. McCarthy, principal examiner of clerical efficiency, \$1,800.

Harry Mats, examiner of efficiency, \$2,100.

The other two appointments in this office were those of E. H. Davenport, a newspaper man, to a \$3,000 place as special examiner of efficiency, and of Edgar T. Davies, former chief state factory inspector, to a \$1,620 place as a junior examiner of efficiency.

With the exception of Davenport, these men go into the efficiency division, from which employees under civil service were ousted by the commission. They now contend that the eligible lists for the places can be ignored.

The law department appointments were:

A. E. Wallace, 7401 Harvard avenue, assistant corporation counsel, assigned to board of local improvements; \$3,000 a year.

William H. Devenish, 4007 Arthington street, assistant corporation counsel; \$3,000 a year.

Kal P. Hammer, 1101 North Spaulding avenue, assistant prosecutor; \$2,000 a year.

Edward H. Luebeck, 4947 West Congress street, assistant prosecutor; \$2,000 a year.

Harry Menely, 1752 Park avenue, assistant prosecutor; \$2,000 a year.

Walter Fralio, 2946 South Loomis street, clerk in the prosecuting attorney's office; \$900 a year.

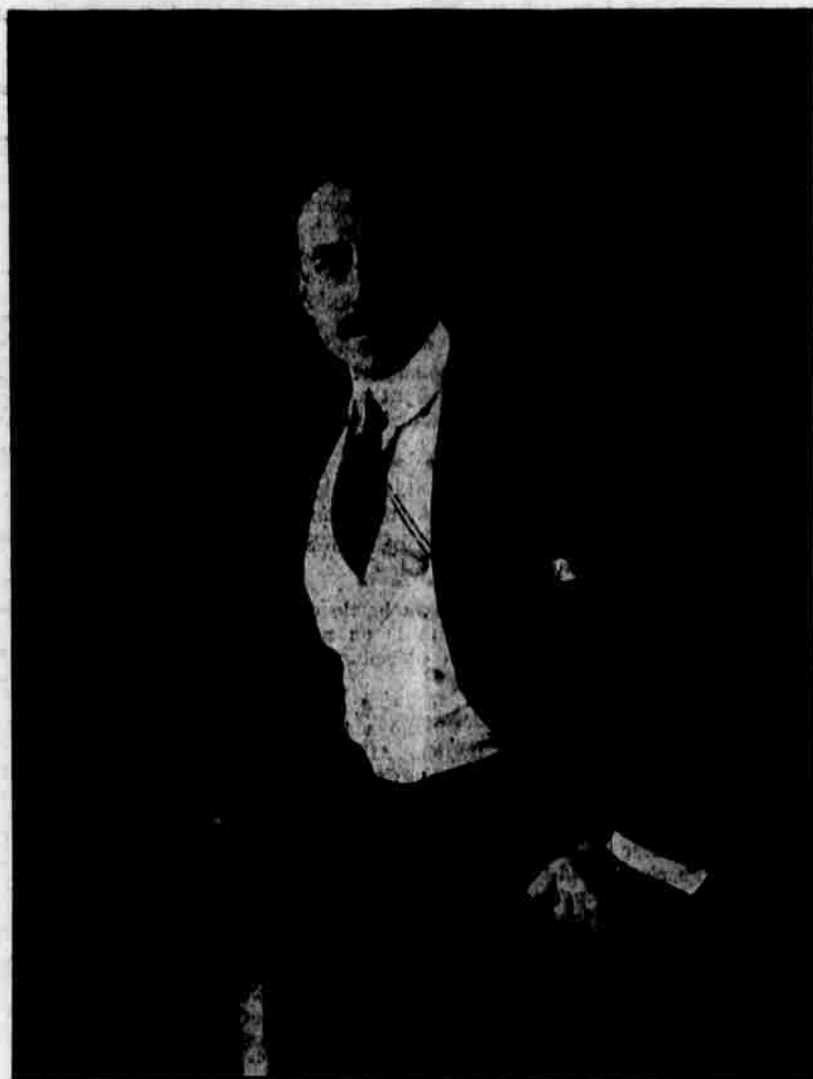
H. M. Barnett, 2819 De Kalb street, real estate expert, board of local improvements; fees.

Henry J. Gibbs, 3328 Potomac avenue, assistant prosecutor; \$2,100 a year.

These were named as investigators: William Bachman, 909 North Winchester avenue, \$1,200; Frank Troli, 3437 West Twenty-third street, \$1,000; Harry Eicke, 1941 Hancock street, \$1,000; A. J. Savage, 9628 Ewing avenue, \$1,000; Richard J. Jackson, 1443 Wilson avenue, \$1,000; Julius Lebrecht, 1371 Milwaukee avenue, \$1,000; Philip J. Goldstein, 3319 Douglas boulevard, \$1,000; Frank G. Otter, 4439 Prairie avenue, \$1,000; Joseph M. Mueller, 2119 Roscoe street, \$1,000.

Ex-alderman C. J. Boyd of the 30th ward has been named by Governor Dunne as Superintendent of the State Employment Agency.

School graft appears to have been pretty good judging from the testimony before the Senate Committee.



ALEXANDER M. REVELL

Chicago Merchant Prince Talked of for Delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention.

vania as a pivotal state. Philadelphia, always republican, has now a democratic mayor. The same is to be said of Pittsburgh. The state went for Roosevelt the last national election, and while it went republican for Penrose against Palmer, and elected a republican governor, the republicans feel that the state administration, especially on local questions, has lost the confidence of voters. It is contended that the democrats, by putting the convention at Philadelphia, would

were filed in the Municipal court by Assistant Corporation Counsel George L. Reker.

If they are successful in the prosecution, many more, according to Mr. Reker, will follow. The suits were filed under the instructions of the committee on gas, oil and electric light of the city council. According to City Gas Inspector W. D. Wilson, the gas company saved \$200,000 a year by furnishing gas below the required candle power.

practically boycotted themselves, are certainly fine ducks for the railroads to entrust their cause to at Springfield. But the railroad managers cannot see through this. They continue to believe that they are denied just legislation simply because the legislators think it good politics to "bait" them. Will they ever discover their mistake? They love to cling to unpopular bi-partisan agents of tottering political leaders who have more enemies than friends.